OUR REASON

A true philosopher takes into account the CAUSES rather than the EFFECTS growing out of given conditions.

Does the average practitioner inquire into the causes? Or does he look at your tongue, count your pulse, give his attention to symptoms—and then give you a potion to reverse the danger signals of nature and let the disease "run its course."



we ignore all medical guess work, we seek out the CAUSE and we have the highest medical authority with us when we assert that all disease is of germ origin and all fermentation is caused by bacteria.

For years Prof. Radam sought a method of destroying disease germs in the human system. Finally a powerful, yet harmless antiseptic was evolved, and this remedy has been known for more than a dozen years as

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

It is now used throughout the civilized world, and has saved, and is today saving thousands from an untimely grave. It stops fermentation and cures Dyspepsia and all Stomach and Bowels disorders; it aids the respiratory system to successfully combat colds. La Grippe, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and dreaded Consumption: it stops the formation of tric Acid in the blood, and cures. Rheumatism; it has proven wonderfully effective in Kidney, Bladder and trinary disorders.

It will hear your investigation, which may mean life and restored health to some loved member of your household. 65-page illustrated book mailed free.

THE WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO., 121 Prince St., N. Y. City, or

WASHINGTON OFFICE:

439 H Street N.W.

This Tells The Story

One Opinion taken from over one thousand testimonials received from the most prominent physicians all over the world. DAVID WALSH, M. D., C. M. Edin., Physician to the

"I have found Hunyadi-Janos to answer every purpose and I invariably prescribe it, partly because it can be obtained anywhere and everywhere, partly because of its

Western Skin Hospital, London, England, writes:

Eunyadi János CURES Constipation

uniform action, and last, not least, because it is preferred by my patients."

Dysnepsia, Biliousness and all Stomach and Liver Troubles. No Medicine in the world has received such widespread endorsement

LABEL ON BOTTLE is BLUE with Red Centre Panel

Nerves Wear Out

And grow weak and exhausted when not properly nourished, just as an engine loses its power when the fuel runs low. The loss of nervous power is seen in the failing health and the wasting form. It is felt in the aching head, the throbbing heart, the irritability, indigestion, restlessness and loss of sleep. Rebuild the worn-out nerves, rest the tired brain and add new fuel to the vital fires with the best of all tonics, Dr. Miles' Nervine.

> "I was sick with typhoid and malarial fever for three months, and after I recovered from that I was left so weak and nervous that I could not work. I fairly shook all over, and in eating I could hardly hold a fork steady enough to feed myself. I started to take Dr. Miles' Nervine, and received immediate benefits. Three bottles of it cured me."
> T. F. RICHARDSON, E. Alton, III.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is food for the worn-out nerves and the weary brain. It is a food for the over-taxed and weak digestion. It nourishes, fortifies and refreshes the whole system.

Sold by druggists on guarantee.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

ARMY IN PHILIPPINES.

No Material Changes Until After Ad-

vices From Gen. Chaffee. Adjutant General Corbin authorizes the statement that no material changes will be made in the army in the Philippines until after the War Department has heard

from General Chaffee on the subject. In hibited the importation from the United accordance with orders previously issued States of all kinds of nursery stock, ac-General Chaffee will relieve General Mac- | cording to a report to the State Depart-Arthur of command of the military forces in the Philippines on the 30th of June and the present expectation is that a general civil government will be established in the archipelago about that time.

General Corbin says that recent developments in the Philippines have caused no change in the general plans of the department for the dispatch of regular troops from the United States to replace the volunteers ordered home for discharge before July 1 next. Outside of the slight reduction of the army, caused by the recall of volunteers, General Corbin says that no change is at present contemplated in the military establishment in the Philip-

He gives a most emphatic denial to the ublished reports that Gen. MacArthur as been instructed to immediately reduce the army to 40,000 men, and says that no action will be taken on that line until after Gen. Chaffee has been heard from as to the military necessities of the situation. With a view to relieving all the regular troops which have had a long period of service in the Philippines the Secretary of War has decided to replace them as rapidly as the circumstances will permit with the new regiments now in course of organiza-tion in this country. A plan has been adopted by which troops will be given one

year's service in the United States and two years in the Philippines. its operation will result in each regiment always having one battalion in reserve in the United States. Limiting the service in the Philippines to two years and giving the men one year in three in the I nited States, for rest and recreation, will undoubtedly prove advantageous to the health of the men and of general benefit from a military standpoint. The regular oops in the Philippines will be brought ome gradually and the movement will

begin as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected. tropics will be the first to return to the United States.

reducing the military strength in the Philthe disposition of the authorities is to withdraw the troops as soon as it can be done with safety to the interests of the United States and the people of the Philpresence of troops will be required in the auguration of the civil government.

A Rochester, N. Y., debating society decided that it is not right that women should be compelled to stand in street cars while the men remain seated.

One of the Best Features

OF THE PYRAMID PILE CURE

Is the fact that it cures every form of Piles without ONE PARTICLE OF PAIN. This desirable point is not obtained by the use of injurious epiates which simply deaden and paralyze the nerves of the parts and make matters worse in the long run, But it is done solely by its remarkably healing and scothing effects. And while it thus gives IMME-DIATE RELIEF, at the same time the disease is not merely CHECKED, but a radical cure is rapidly accomplished. And the point we want to make clear is that ALL THIS IS DONE WITHOUT A PARTICLE OF PAIN

The I'vramid Pile Cure has been before the pub-He too long, and its merits recognized by too many people to allow it to be classed with the many saives, suppositories, pills, etc., and you run Lo risk in trying it, as is often the case with new and untried preparations. If you are ever troubled with any form of piles or rectal disease, do not forget the Pyramid Pile Cure. Propared by Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and sold by all pounds and measured twenty-five inches in Bruggists at 50 conts per package, ap17,30

DEMAND FOR NURSERY STOCK.

by Canada

An order in council has recently been passed by the Canadian government modifying the operations of the "San Jose scale act," which has heretofore practically proment from Consul Graham at Winnipeg. The act exempts from the San Jose act applies, and all importations of such shrubtems ports of Winnipeg between March 15 and May 15, and October 7 and December 7; and at the customs port of Vancouver. B. C., from October 15 to March 15. Entries are not permitted at other ports than oughly fumigated, but the Canadian government assumes no responsibility for any

damage resulting. of 3 gents on each budded or improved fruit or shade tree, and an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent on shrubbery imported from the United States. Seedling stock for grafting and florists stock in general are admitted free of duty. Consul Graham says in conclusion that there is a growing demand for nursery stock in Manitoba and the northwest territories, and that the United States should supply it in large measure, notwithstanding the tariff, as trees grown in our northwestern states are best adapted to the

RUSSIAN BUTTER SHIPMENTS.

Canadian climate.

Why Many Consumers Prefer the Siberlan Product.

"Russia has in recent years been creating a large export trade in butter," states Consul Mahin at Reichenberg in a communication to the State Department. The export in 1897 amounted to 19,081,030 pounds, and for the first ten months in 1900 the exports doubled that amount, being 37,729,-220 pounds. The principal increase of export is in the butter product of Siberia. To facilitate the trade butter trains, equipped with refrigerating apparatus, have been employed to transport the goods to the ports for shipment. During the season of 1900 two special trains of twentyfive cars each were dispatched weekly loaded with butter for the Baltic ports, where in four months 14.428,000 pounds were de-The chief superiority of Russian butter lies in the fact of its low price, its relatively "keeping" quality and because it is free from adulteration. For these reasons, says the consul, many consumers prefer Siberian to other foreign butter.

TO EXTEND RUSSIAN TRADE.

A Subsidized Line of Steamers to Run to the Persian Gulf.

In a report to the State Department Consul General Bowen, at Teheran, Persia, been established between Odessa and the Persian gulf, the object of which is to sunply the Persian market with sugar, cotton goods and petroleum. The trade with southern Persia has heretofore been so conspicuously in the hands of Englishmen that their influence was considered to be practically unrivaled. It seems, however, that Russia has decided to enter into competition with Great Britain in this sphere, although she will labor under disadvantage, as Russian goods, the consul says, are generally inferior to those of Great Britain. In order to overcome this barrier, however, Russia, it is stated by the consul, will subsidize the line and grant bounty concessions to all goods carried.

CUBAN COMMISSION

Personnel of the Body of Men Coming

ALL ARE ACTIVE POLITICIANS

Some Things It is Thought They Will Learn.

RESULTS EXPECTED

Written for The Evening Star. With the coming of the Cuban commission a better understanding of the present situation is certain to be obtained. On account of the influence which the members may be expected to exert on the constitutional convention when they return to Havana something about their own personality is interesting. Probably also their presence will dissipate the notion which has been encouraged in this country that the convention was made up solely of wild-eyed resolutions representing the ignorance of the fsland.

All the members of this committee are professional men, and, as it happens, lawyers. They may be taken as fairly representative of their associates, for they represent all shades of opinion from extreme radicalism to timid conservatism. In one sense it is a pity that the commission was not made un entirely of ultra-radicals. The latter, after a visit to the United States, could not fail to understand American public sentiment, and whatever their individual views none of them would have been so wild as to report the probability that the Platt amendment could be changed. That was a responsibility which the ultra-radi-cals were not willing to take, and most of them declined to serve on the committee.

Juan Gualberto Gomez. Juan Gualberto Gomez, who made the report hostile to the acceptance of the Platt amendment, which report never was adopted by the convention, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, was not willing to be one of the delegation visiting Washington. Yet from the beginning he favored sending a commission to confer with Presi-dent McKinley and Secretary Root.

Don Juan, as his opponents call him, is a very shrewd politician of the mixed negro and Latin type, though his own blood is almost pure African. He is ambiblood is almost pure African. He is ambitious to exert a strong influence in the future commonwealth, but he does not propose to do it by drawing the color line. Instead, he is wise enough to know that if he is to succeed in his ambitious projects he must have the support of the two races. Occasionally, when pressed, he may appeal to the negroes, but he will never go beyond a certain line. His idea has been that the Cubans who have not held office of any Cubans who have not held office of any kind under the American authority will be the most potential when that authority is withdrawn. This is one reason for his dewithdrawn. This is one reason for his declining a place on the present commission. Another reason is that it leaves him free to criticise in his newspaper and in his place as a member of the convention whatever the commission may go, and at present the critical attitude is the one most congenial to the Cuban mind.

When General Wood took control in Havana he offered Gualberto Gomez a position as keeper of the archives. For an historical student it would have been a most desirable place, for what archives

most desirable place, for what archives the Spaniards left are of great value for historical research. Popularly the department of archives or records is known as the pigeonhole department. "The Americans want to pigeonhole me," Gualberto Gomez told his friends, "but I don't propose to be placed on file." This remark repeated, with various additions, gave an exaggerated notion of his supposed hostility to the American authority. He and Bishop Sbarreti have be

friends, and Gualberto Gomez has co-operated with the bishop in seeking to pre-serve the influence of the Catholic Church. He even opposed the clause in the Cuban constitution which forever forbids any union between church and state, on the ground that the Catholic Church in the future might be a useful means of preserving the Latin identity. Bishop Shar-reti is something of an ecclesiastical politician after the Italian ideas, and in Hathe query frequently was raised whether he was using Gualberto Gomez or whether the latter was using him. Events seem to indicate that the negro leader ame out ahead of the bishop.

With this knowledge of the source from which the Cuban criticism of the commission is likely to come, something may now be said about the members who are certain to be criticised.

Domingo Capote.

Domingo Capote is the presiding officer of the constitutional convention, and is one of the younger members. He was a law clerk in Havana when the insurrection broke out, and is now a partner in a leading firm. He saw no military service, but was secretary of the so-called revolutionary government. He has influential American connections who cared for mempers of his family while he was in the woods. He is a man of considerable force of character and is what in the United States would be called an extreme parti-

Capote is identified with the radical element, yet his radicalism has its limita-He never has advocated absolute severance of relations with the United Immediately after the American control he was criticised by some of the insurgents because he was alleged to have stated that after the experiment of independence long enough to satisfy their as-pirations, the destiny of the Cuban people was to become a part of the United States. As a member of General Brooke's cabinet he drew upon himself a good deal of un-popularity on the part of the Cubans, for one reason because of his tendency to ap-point his own relatives to office, just as if he had been an American politician. After his retirement from the cabinet he regained his popularity to a considerable degree and now represents a fairly influential following. Capote belongs to what is known as the republican party, and is hostile to the influence of Maximo Gomez. Some of his followers think that in time he will become a candidate for the presidency.

Dr. Berriel. Dr. Berriel had the distinction of editing the constitution. That is, he was chairman

of the committee on literary style which made the final draft of it. He was also a member of the committee which made the original draft, and it bears his impress as strongly as that of any one man. He is noted for his scholarship, and is a professor in the University of Havana. Sentimentally Dr. Berriel is a radical, though in practice he has little leaning to the revolutionary elements. He stands strongly on international law, and that was one of the grounds on which he objected to the convention defining specifically the relations with the United States. While recognizing that in practice the interests of this country must be paramount over those of any othe tion, he did not want to see the idea of independence modified by specific recognition of this condition. Originally he thought it would be enough for the constitutional con-vention to pass a vote of thanks to the United States, but since then he has been reported as modifying his position materially. Dr. Berriel is also known for his advocacy of an educational system, and the clauses in the Cuban constitution relating to education are largely his work.

The oldest member of the committee and of the convention itself is Judge Llorente. He is in his seventy-seventh year and is a delegate from the province of Santa Clara. He is now an associate justice of the supreme court and ranks very high among the Latin jurists. He is also a scientist of some note and is devoted to chemistry and astronomy. It is possible that while in Washington he will find as much to interest him in the Smithsonian Institution as in

In the beginning Judge Llorente took a leading part in the debates of the conven-tion, and he was a member of the committee which made the original draft of the constitution. He was quite prominent in the discussion over the preamble when it was proposed to strike out the clause in-voking the blessing of the Almighty. One of the dramatic episodes was when he de-clared that he did not represent an athetstic people, and that the convention had

no right to ignore the existence of the Deity. This was the view taken by a majority of the members, and his position was sustained. Judge Librente was not able to attend many sessions of the convention because of illness. While not liking Americans of Pank and File Centers.

cause of illness. While not liking Americans of the type that has been unpleasantly prominent in Cuba, he has been looked upon as pro-American, in his tendencies, and has been a severent critic of the shortcomings of his own people. He is by far the most picturesque and interesting personality among the delegates.

Rafael Portuondo.

The youngest member of the committee which comes to Washington is Rafael Portuondo. He is a delegate from Santiago and was appointed fiscal or state's attorney there by General Wood. He has been an extreme radical. Portuondo was one of the white Cubans who joined Antonio Maceo's blacks early in the insurrec-tion, when the whites in Santiago province were holding aloof. A number of young men of leading families went out to the woods and Maceo made them members of his staff. 'He did not think much of their military skill, but their presence served to encourage his own black followers.

Once when there was some real fighting Maceo posted his staff on a hill which was out of range of the Spanish troops and

then forgot all about them. Later the Spanish soldiers worked around so that the staff was within their line of fire. Nevertheless, these white staff officers of the black chief remained on the hill until Maceo, discovering their exposed situation, sent them emphatic orders to cut and run. Afterward he swore at them and asked them what they meant by staying there when they had no insurgents to support them. They confessed that they had less fear of the Spanish bullets than of incur-ring Massel's displayed than of incurring Maceo's displeasure by retreating without orders.

Senor Portuondo is one of the active poliicians of the island. He was a member of the assembly which two years ago under-took to degrade Maximo Gomez for the latter's action in helping to disband the insurgent troops on the payment of the \$3,000,000 by the United States. He still belongs to the anti-Gomez faction. While a radical, he has not advocated that Cuba should cut entirely loose from the United States, but has maintained that the Mon-roe doctrine and the neutrality of the island, in case this country got into war with some other, nation, is all that the United States should require.

Diego Tamayo.

Diego Tamayo, who heads the delegation, is a member of General Wood's cabinet. It also hapens that he is the only member of the committee on relations with the United States who was willing to be one of the commission to come to Washington. In politics he is identified with the national or Maximo Gomez party. He has considerable influence in that organization and also with the moderate Cuban elements which are not identified with any party.
Dr. Tamayo formulated a report objecting to the terms of the Platt amendment, yet not really opposing its principle. He laid great stress on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Neely case that Cuba, as regards the United States, is a foreign country. Yet he proposed that the island, when once constituted as an independent nation, should adopt treaties guaranteeing practically everything that the Platt amendment covered. With him the objection to that action of Congress was pride and sentiment rather than un-willingness to accept the conditions which the United States deemed necessary. It is possible his views have been so far modified hat after conference in Washington he will be willing to recommend that the condi-tions be made part of a supplementary ordinance to the constitution rather than left to the future government of Cuba. It is as well understood in Havana as in Washington that the commission cannot secure a modification of the essence of the Platt amendment; although a liberal construction may be placed by the executive on the word "substantially," which is part of the amendment." While not affecting the principle, this will enable some points regarding phraseology to be cleared up. Some of the Cuban constitution makers are quite anxious to be assured that these resolutions do not mean a protectorate in the sense in which it is understood in internatienal law. The controversy on that point is still raging in the Havana newspapers.

Coaling or Naval Stations. It is also possible that the commission clause of the Platt amendment was drawn so carefully as this one, and the whole purpose was to avoid arousing the sensibilities of the Cubans. The language follows closely the suggestions emanating from the General Wood for the benefit of the convention. This was before Congress had acted. The objection to ceding Cuban territory is fully met in the alternative proposition for leasing it to the United States It is quite likely that the conditions under which the United States recently has acquired from Mexico a coaling station in Lower California will serve as a means of enlightening the Cubans. Undoubtedly in preference to leasing the territory on the mainland, some members of the commission will indicate their willingness to have the Isle of Pines declared American territory, yet it is still doubtful whether th Cuban people would indorse that view They have a good deal of sentiment about Isle of Pines and they might just as well have American naval stations on the mainland as on the isle.

While some of the American business in-terests in Cuba profess to be satisfied with the present status and willing to have the military authority continued indefinitely, this is not their real attitude. They are anxious for the commission to reach a full understanding with the administration and full knowledge of American public sentiment and then go back and urge the acceptance of the Platt amendment on the convention. While the continuance of mil-United States than to the Cubans, it has the Foraker law prohibiting the granting the military authority or the present status terests are quite anxious to have a govrement established in Cuba which will be competent to grant franchise

CHARLES M. PEPPER. McGriggor's Sentence Recalled. An order just issued by the War Depart ment authorizes the restoration to duty of Private John C. McGriggor of Company F. 9th Infantry, who was tried by a court con vened in China. The records of the trial court and judge advocate were sworn, and

for this irregularity the sentence of dis-charge pronounced by the court is recalled.

McGriggor was convicted of drunkennes Hutchinson of Philadelphia and Richard has been placed on record by James F Scaggs and William D. Hoover, trustees, of this city. The property covered by the 254, with the improvements.

A Wholesome Tonic

Horsford's Acid **Phosphate**

Taken when vitality and nerve force have become impaired, when you feel all "played out," can't sleep and have no appetite, it nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor.

A Tonic and Merve Food.

The genuine bears the name "Horsford's " on label.

Interest of Rank and File Centers in Annual Inspections.

EFFORT FOR INCREASED ATTENDANCE

Selection of Encampment Site Temporarily in Background.

SCORES OF RIFLE MATCHES

The general orders issued from headwarters Wednesday last announcing the dates of the inspection and muster of the general staff and the various organizations of the District National Guard have given the members of the organization a subject for extensive discussion and an incentive to renewed interest in all matters pertaining to their place in the District military institution.

The orders were given in full in The Star

the day of their issuance and since that time all other guard subjects have been laid aside. The interest in the annual encampment of the militia, which had begun to grow, has received temporarily a setback in the face of the more important duties of muster and inspection. The encampment will take place sometime in July, it is announced, but the dates and the place for pitching the District tents are matters yet to be acted upon. Gen. Harries will not take up the subjects, it is understood, until after the inspection and muster ceremonies have been completed. At National Guard headquarters it is stated that there is nothing of interest in local military circles outside of a distinct bustle and hurry of preparations for the inspec-tion. Each member of the staff and each company commander is anxious that his own personal equipment and that of his command shall be in the best possible order. It is also desired that the ranks shall be as well filled as possible. The percentage of attendance at the last annual in spection and muster was not exceptionally high, and there will be efforts made by the staffs and commands to beat the figures recorded at that time. The exhibit at that time was not creditable, it is stated in the orders issued Wednesday last, and any company this year parading less than 75 per cent of its enlisted strength will be considered as having fallen below the required standard of efficiency, and will be made the subject of further and specific inspection.

. Dates of Inspection. Extracts from the general orders announce

ing the inspection and muster give the dates assigned the several organizations,

General staff and non-commissioned staff of the militia at headquarters at 8 o'clock p.m., Saturday, May 4; field and staff, 1st Regiment, at 8 o'clock p.m., Thursday, May 9; 1st Battalion at its armory at 8:30 o'clock p.m., Saturday, May 4; 2d Battal-ion at 8:15 o'clock p.m., Thursday, May 9; 3d Battalion at Center Market armory at 9 o'clock p.m.. Thursday, May 9; field and staff, 2d Regiment, at 8 o'clock p.m., Mon-day, May 6; 4th Battalion at 8 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, May 7;5th Battalion at 8:15 o'clock p.m., Monday, May 6; 6th Battalion and Engineer Corps at 8 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, May 8; 1st Separate Battalion at Cen-ter Market armory at 8:45 o'clock p.m., ter Market armory at 8:45 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, May 14; Naval Battalion and Signal Corps at Center Market armory at 8:15 o'clock p.m., Friday, May 10; Ambulance Corps, Band and Corps of Field Music at 8 o'clock p.m., Thursday, May 16.

The inspection will be in light marching order and in undress uniform, blouse, cap, largeings, block spaces and white gloves.

leggings, black shoes and white gloves.

Muster rolls will be made out for the period ending April 30, 1901, one copy of which will be transmitted direct to the adjutant general on or before the 3d day of

With the exception of the 3d, 1st Separate stood by coaling of "naval stations. No and the Naval Battalions the books and papers of each regiment, battalion and general and their property and property books by the quartermaster general, in the order stated, immediately after muster. The adjutants, quartermasters and company commanders of the respective organizations will be present. The books and papers of the 3d, 1st Sep-arate and the Naval Battalions will be inspected by the officers designated above on

a date bereafter to be specified.

The Indoor Meet. The third annual indoor games of the National Guard Athletic Association were the rais a large and enthusiastic crowd day and Friday evenings follow: was present. The winners received their prizes from Gen. George H. Harries. There were many interesting events on the proand comedy numbers. The potato, obstacle the audience with much material for The events were varied with athletic exhibitions, W. H. Loveless performing on the rings, the Del Ray brothers engaging in ground and lofty tumbling, measuring strength in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling bout, neither scoring a fall. Howard and Leigh gave a contortion exhibition. performed some clever bicycle tricks.

The summary of the events and the win-

ners of each follow: Fifty-yard dash; open-Won by R. B. Redington, Y. M. C. A. Time, .05 3-5. H. S. Whitney, Y. M. C. A., second.

Fifty-yard dash and return in heavy marching order, A. A. D. C. N. G. cham bionship-Won by W. A. Dowling, C. C. C. Time, 3.58. Second, Lem Chick, Time The last named was not properly equipped, and therefore lost the prize. Pole vault, A. A. D. C. N. G. champion ship-Won by Zell, C. inches; second, McQueen, Morton Cadets,

Half-mile championship, Metropolitan po lice-Won by Phil B. Brown of the F street squad, in 3.19. Potato race, A. A. D. C. N. G. champion-ship—Won by Lent, C. C. C. Time, .48. Second, Nash, C. C. C. Running high jump, A. A. D. C. N. G. championship—Won by Waple, W. L. I. C., 5 feet 1 inch; second, Boyle, C. C. and McLean, W. L. I. C., 4 feet 10 inches. Tug of war, A. A. D. C. N. G. champion-ship. Won by the Corcoran Cadet team consisting of Godey, anchor; Mastin, Boyle and Moriarty, against the Washington Light Infantry team, consisting of Bode anchor; Thompson, McQuade and Waple; in two straight pulls of two minutes each

the first one by half inch and the second Half-mile run, A. A. D. C. N. G. championship. Won by Pearson, C. C. C.; time, 2.46: second, Curtis, Engineer Corps. Match relay between two teams from the Y. M. C. A. Won by Wilson, Kerr, Stand-Y. M. C. A. Won by Wilson, Kerr, Standley and Whitney; time, 2.50. The second team, consisting of Etchison, Dreyfus, Graham and Redington, ran the distance in 2.48, but Redington was disqualified for fouling on the last turn in the last lap. National Guard one-mile relay, A. A. D. N. G. championship. Won by Heffner Mastin, Zell and Pearson of the C. C. against Thompson, McLean, Bode and Wa-ple of the W. L. I. C.; time, 5.20. The Cor-coran team won the event by nearly a quarter of a mile, as Waple, who started over a lap behind his opponent, only ran a short distance and quit.

Special relay for juniors of the Y. M. C.

A., one-fifth mile. Won by McCauley, D.

Ellsworth, Berthong and Bone against Tay-

The obstacle race, in heavy marching order, A. A. D. C. N. G. championship. Won by Hunter of the Corcoran Cadet Corps; time, 1.00. The distance was one-twentieth of a mile, the obstacles including swinging barrel, a ten-foot fence and other

The Encampment Site.

obstructions.

lor, Flehearty, Draper and Walker; time,

While there has been comparatively little talk on the subject of the annual encampment of the guard in July next, there is a general impression prevalent to the effect that the District troops will not camp again at Gaithersburg, the site of encampment last year. Leesburg was formerly a favorite camping ground for the militia, and the boys in blue made many friends and many heart conquests in that quarter. They were not amiss in heart-breaking at

TEST FOR YOURSELF

The Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root.

To Prove what this Wonderful New Discovery, SWAMP-ROOT, will do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Washington Evening Star" may Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail. It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys,

but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs, The kidneys filter and purify the blood, that is their work.

order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will

belp all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Washington Evening Star, the one which we publish this week for the benefit of our readers speaks in the highest terms of the derful curative properties of this great remedy.

Mr. Robert Berner, 14 West 117th st., New York city, writes: "I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die, It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any at-tention to it had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results." Truly yours, ROBERT BERNER Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with FATAL RESULTS ARE

SURE TO FOLLOW. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, reliow

strength; get weak and waste away. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect

Gaithersburg, either, for that matter, and the State Department from United States during their short stay in Maryland last year, made very many warm friends, in-

There is an opinion in the guard, however, that the camp site, as far as practicable, should be changed each year, giving the men, many of whom spend their vacation time allowance in attending the en-campment, a change of scene and a variety of experience. It is suggested that the offi-cers and men grow a little tired of going

and when a good place has been secured there is a strong temptation to retain it for several years. The questions of water drainage, the advantages country for practice marches, drills, etc., and a multitude of other things must be considered. It can be readily seen, there-fore, that the changing of camping

Scores of Rifle Match.

In the company match shot in the rifle gallery the past week first honors were won by Company C of the 6th Battalion by 15 points over Company A of the same battalion. Company A of the 3d Battalion held last evening at the armory. Despite scored third highest. The scores of Thurs-

Thursday evening—Company A, 1st Battalion: Sergt. W. K. Ferris, 47; Corp. C. W. Moore, 45; Private H. Anderson, 44; Private W. E. Colladay, 50; Private J. L. Dumbaugh, 46; total, 232. Company A, 4th Battalion, 168; Company B, 4th Battalion, 227; Company A, 24 Battalian, 227. talion, 227; Company A, 3d Battalion, 226; Company A, 2d Battalion, 207; Con B, 2d Battalion, 206; Company D, 2d Bat-talion, 215; Company D, 1st Battalion 170 Company B, 1st Battalion, 210; Company D, 4th Battalion, 215; Company C, 4th Battalion, 218; Company C, 1st Battalion,

46; total, 228. Company A, 5th Battalion 220; Company A, 6th Battalion, 226; Company C, 5th Battalion, 224; Company D 6th Battalion, 218; Company D, 5th Battalion, 213; Company A, 1st Separate Bat-talion, 204; Company C, 1st Separate Battalion, 86; Company D. 1st Separate Bat talion, 167; Company B, 1st Separate Battalion, 165.

Notes.

Boatswain's Mate Joseph A. Darneille of the 1st Division of the Naval Battalion has

on his own application. Privates John R. Dunham and Alexander J. Pollock, both of the ambulance corps, have been honorably discharged on account Private William H. Maxwell of Company

pulsion from his company. BORING FOR OIL IN MEXICO. Californians Buy Large Tracts Land and Machinery.

erous wells of asphalt. The consul says that eastern oil mer Mexico. This fact is emphasized by

The consul concludes by saving: "It is the general opinion here that if oil is found in paying quantities it will be similar to to refine, but good for fuel. As coal is expensive here and wood is becoming scarcer each year, fuel oil will find a ready market, even if found in large quantities."

MILITARY COLONIZATION.

An Interesting Experiment Inaugu-rated on the Island of Madagasear. An Interesting Experiment Imangurated on the Island of Madagasear.

General Gallieni, the military governor
of Madagascar, has inaugurated a new system of military colonization on that island,
will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart
consording to a communication received at

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of DR. KILMER'S Kidney, Liver and Bladder May commence with small dose and increase to full dose or more

Sold by all Druggists.

"t is pleasant to take.

cid troubles and disorders due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheuma-tism, lumbage and Bright's Dis-case, which is the worst form of kidney discase.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. KILMER & CO.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

plexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of smbition, but no

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in most cases they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their many fills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four onness, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Washington Evening Star who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands writing be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Washington Evening Star when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

to the same place time and again, and that a yearly change would be a welcome arrangement of the site proposition.

The selection of a desirable camp site

grounds yearly would be a task accom-

Friday evening-Company C, 6th Battalion, Capt. F. E. Skinner, 46; Lieut. George Paschal, 47; Private H. Atwell, 46; Sergt. E. N. Jackson, 43; Corp. J. Coombs,

been honorably discharged from the service

honorably discharged from the guard, the DOES NOT DISAPPOINT. record in his case states, on account of ex-

"For many years," says Consul Magill at Tampico, Mexico, in a communication to the State Department, "it has been believed by experts that petroleum existed in Mexico, especially along the gulf coast, and several parties in years past have drilled in that vicinity (Tampico) in the hope of finding it; but no really determined effort has been made until quite recently, and owners of land are awaiting the results of that effort with a great deal of anxiety.' The chief indication that petroleum does exist here lies in the fact that there are

have passed by this territory, as the surface indications were not good, according it remained for California experimenters flushed with success from their oil invest ments in that state, to detect the noss bilities from the similarity of the sur-face conditions between California and purchasing large tracts of land, building ouses and ordering machinery, preparatory to sinking experimental wells. There is also an English company operating in the vicinity of Ver Cruz, the results of its experiments not having been disclosed as

Consul Brunot at St. Etienne. Already, it is stated, over fifty soldier colonists are in possession of their concessions and are in a fair way of becoming independent and useful members of the community. The new system now applies, not only to soldiers who have finished their term of

service in the French army, but also to those who are yet in their third and last year, and gives the colonization more of a domestic than a military aspect. The colo-nist is provided with some agricultural im-plements and a few head of cattle to such an easy matter, however, start with, and, if he fulfills expectation as to his value as a member of the community, may borrow money at long credit and with no interest. As an instance of the results obtained, a case is cited where in a French corporal received a concession of 250 acres in 1898, planted potatoes, and realized \$300 from them by the end of the year. His little concession prospered steadily, and last year he turned in an inventory showing the value of his tenement, cattle, etc., to be nearly \$4,000. Consider-

able extension to the present system is contemplated. FRENCH MINERS PLAN STRIKE.

It Will Come Off in June Unless Terms Are Agreed Unon.

A strike by the coal miners of France planned to be general and to include all the miners in the country, is scheduled to take place about the end of the coming June, unless terms are agreed upon before the date. This latter eventually is not expected, according to United States Consul Brunot at St. Etienne in a communication to the Department of State. There is likelihood, too, that other trades will join the strike, for iron workers, furnace men and caused by a strike of the miners will also throw them out of employment. The silk and velvet ribbon weavers are discussing the propriety of striking at the same time

that the blow falls from the coal miners. During the past winter the retail price of coal was so high that the government was appealed to for a reduction of the duties on foreign coal, but this appeal was not granted. However, says Consul Brunot, should the domestic supply be further curtailed and prices advanced by reason of another strike, it is not improbable that upon the renewal of demands the government will take measures to facilitate the ortation of coal by a reduction of duties

and rallway freight rates Several collieries in the St. Etienne district recently closed on account of strikes and these and the strike at Marseilles harbor are said to be only examples of the restlessness of workmen throughout France,

THE NEW DISCOVERY FOR CATARRH SEEMS

A new catarrh cure has recently appeared which, so far as tested, has been remarkably successful in curing all forms of estarrh, whether in the The remedy is in tablet form, pleasant and con

venient to take, and no special secrecy is maintained as to what it contains, the tablet being a scientific combination of Gualacol, Eucalyptol, Sanguinaria, Hydrastin and similar valuable and harmless antiseptics.

The safe and effective catarrh cure may be found at any drug store under name of Stuart's Catarrh

throat, bronchial tubes or stomach, the tablets seem to act with equal success, removing the cous membrane of throat and trachea from catarrhal secretions, which cause the tickling, coughing, hawking and gagging so annoying to every

catarrh suffe er. some cases to such an extent as to destroy the nose entirely, and in many old cases of catarrh the bones of the head become diseased. Nassl catarrh gradually extends to the throat and bronchis very obstinate trouble, catarrh of the stor Catarrh is a systemic polson, inherent in the bleed, and local washes, douches, salves, inhaiers and sprays can have no effect on the real cause of the disease. An internal remedy which acts upon the blood is the only rational treatment, and Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is the safest of all inter-

satisfactory from a medical standpoint. Dr. Eaton recently stated that he had succes fully used Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in old chronic cases, even where ulceration had extended so far as to destroy the septum of the nose. He says:
"I am pleasantly surprised almost every day by
the excellent results from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. It is remarkable how effectually they re-move the excessive secretion and bring about a healthy condition of the mucous membranes of the